The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,773. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for Notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

SHAKESPEAR—McGRAIL—At Tellicherry, on the 13th April, by the Revd. C. Deane, Mr. John Charles Shakespear, Deputy Postmaster, to Mrs. Elizabeth Victoria McGrail.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—At Nadagauery, Rarkoor Ghat, of Dysentry, on the 5th April, Mr. W. Campbell, Supervisor and Conductor D. P. W., leaving a widow and three children to lemoan his irreparable loss.

CAMPBELL—At Masulipatam, on the 6th April, Mr. D. Campbell, Ag. Sub. Conductor and Supervisor, D. P. W.

FORBES—At Secunderabad, on the 10th April, Captain George Forbes, of the late 5th Cavalry, aged 41 years.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

MESSRS. DURBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons Register, G. N. LIVESAY, Commander, has one large after Cabin disengaged. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain LIVESAY on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, J. BILSTON, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain BILSTON on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(TO SAIL ABOUT THE 1ST OF MAY.)

THE A 1 Ship FRENCHMAN, 1,156 Tons, has two Rooms in the Cabin disengaged. For Passage apply to Captain CALDWELL on board, or to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

FOR HAVRE.

THE first class French Ship "DUC DE MAGENTA," 558 tons, Captain DEMAZE, will have quick despatch *vis* Kurrachee. For freight apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Duc de Magenta*.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE EDWIN FOX, A 1 835 Tons, MACLEAN, Commander, will sail this month, has superior accommodation for Passengers, and requires a few Tons of Freight. For Freight and Passage apply to

BLACK WELL & Co., Agents for the Captain.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE A 1 Ship COUNTESS RUSSELL, 965 Tons register, Captain J. THOMSON, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Countess Russell*.

FOR CALCUTTA.
(Calling on the Malabar Coast should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE First-class British Ship KRISHNA, 311 tons, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th April 1864.

FOR BATAVIA.

THE Dutch Barque ALMONDE, 556 Tons, Captain SURIE, will sail for the above Port in a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to

Forbes Street. ELIJEE ZAINAL ABADIN.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Gundel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast, on 1st May, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at a Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time leaving Cochin on 8th May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *via* Beypore by this opportunity.

The Steam Ship *Indus*, 1100 tons, 350 H. P., Captain GUEST, will be despatched for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta, on 15th May at noon.

STEAM TO SURAT, AND BROWNUGGUR.
(Touching at Goga.)
(IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERED.)

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Thursday.... 5th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday..... 29th May.....MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 8th June.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Monday.....25th April.....MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 10th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday.....26th May.....MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay safe Sunday every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Tuesday.....26th April..JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.
Friday.....29th .....TELEGRAPH..... at 2 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday....26th April...TELEGRAPH..... at 1 P. M.
Friday.....29th ,, JOHNSTON CASTLE ... at 5 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVECHUND ATMARAM.
Bombay, 24th April 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per MONARCHY, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain in any Boats that may come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain A. DAY will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have once left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to us to be countersigned.

MAHOMED, PEREIRA & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

NOTICE—"SEBASTIAN CABOT"—The above vessel having arrived yesterday, Consignees of Cargo by her are urgently requested to second the Agents' efforts to avoid detention, by signing without delay, when presented to them, the Average Bond now being circulated and further by paying into the Agents' hands the required amount of Deposit on their goods, which can readily be ascertained by a reference to the Manifest which accompanies the Bond.

Consignees are also requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain STEELE will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents for Owners of the *Sebastian Cabot*.
Bombay, 15th April 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Kate Gregory*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods forthwith, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain WALKER will not be answerable for any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, D. TAYLOR, master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain TAYLOR will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it ones leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.
Bombay, 16th April 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Barque *Ann*, Captain BARKER, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their Goods, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

Captain BARKER will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the ship's deck.

Captain BARKER, Barque *Ann*.

VERY COMFORTABLE QUARTERS for one or more Gentlemen, at No. 12 Bungalow, Gilder Street, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Tardeo.

WANTED.—An Assistant GODOWN-KEEPER of experience, who has also some knowledge of Produce. Written applications to be sent to.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

WANTED, a competent BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTS CLERK. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply with Testimonials to "X.," office of this paper.

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.
Bombay, 13th April 1864.

THE undersigned have this day commenced businessas MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS in connection with Messrs. Robinson Brothers of Liverpool, and Messrs. Robinson & Co. of Bombay.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.
Madras, 34, 2nd Line Beach, 4th April 1864.

WANTED AN APPOINTMENT with a Firm or Company in Bombay, by a Gentleman who has first class testimonials, has had considerable mercantile experience, and can offer good references in Bombay. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," at the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Branch of this Bank will be opened in Calcutta on 1st May proximo, under the charge of MR. J. M. ALEXANDER.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

MR E. LARTER has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken over the business of the *Cambridge Hotel*, Forbes Street, where he hopes to realise the same patronage this Hotel has hitherto enjoyed.

Mr. E. L. will spare no efforts to make his friends comfortable, and gain their approbation.

Tiffins as usual, daily, at half-past one.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Maseet R.N. & I.N.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

શ્રી ઓરીએન્ટલ શીપ ઓનીંગ એસોશીએશન
(મીતી૬.)

શ્રી ઓરિયંટલ શિપઓનીંગ આસોશિએશન લિમાટેડ.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL of Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer.
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED).—PRESS HOUSE TO BE ERECTED AT KURRACHEE.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Press House with Engine and Boiler House, Fence and Entrance Lodge in the Seri Quarter, Kurrachee.

Forms of tender, conditions of contract, specification, and schedules of prices, can be obtained on application to Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., the Agents to the Company, at Kurrachee, or to the undersigned.

Drawings and abstracts of quantities may be seen at the Office of the Agent at Kurrachee from the 1st to the 14th April, and at the Office of the undersigned from the 14th to the 30th April.

Tenders to be lodged with the Agents at Kurrachee on or before the 25th April or with the undersigned on or before the 1st May 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co. Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

THE BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held at the office of Messrs. ROPER, PRICE & Co., Managers and Permanent Directors, Church Lane, at 3 P. M. on the 15th April, the following Resolutions were proposed and carried:—

1. That the Report of the Managers and Permanent Directors be received and adopted.

2. That in accordance with the suggestion contained in the Report, the future management of the affairs of the Company be transferred to a Board of Directors assisted by Secretaries and Treasurers.

3. That Messrs. Hurgovondass Pranjeevondass, Pranjeevondass Hurjeevondass, R. T. Price, and W. H. Crawford form the first Board of Directors of the Company, and that Messrs. Roper, Price & Co. be the Secretaries and Treasurers.

4. That the Secretaries and Treasurers be authorised to have Supplementary Deeds executed on the same terms embodying the alterations which the change of management may render necessary or advisable, and do submit the same for the signature of the Shareholders.

Bombay, 16th April 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that another Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the office of the undersigned on MONDAY the 16th May at 3 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the above.

ROPER, PRICE & Co.,
Managers and Permanent Directors.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

GOVERNMENT SAVING'S BANK.—It is hereby notified, that the Government Saving's Bank will be closed from the 27th to the 30th instant, (both days inclusive), and re-opened on Monday, the 2nd of May, in the premises of the Bombay Bank, Rampart Row.

JAS. CHRISTIE, Secretary.
Bombay, 21st April 1864.

NOTICE.—A Sale of Provisions and Unserviceable Dead Stock will be held on MONDAY the 25th instant, at 1 P. M., at the Commissariat Store, Town Barracks.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Cash—and the Lots to be removed at once.

G. S. MIGNON, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 22nd April 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, and following days, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of old unserviceable Naval Stores, consisting of Canvas, Sails, Awnings, Boats, Iron and Scraps, Masts, Yards, Rope Europe, and Coir, Coal Dust, also repairable Compasses &c., returned from the late Indian Navy Draftsman's Department.

TERMS OF SALE.—Can be ascertained at the Storekeeper's Office, and purchasers will be liable to Customs dues.

G. T. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, April, 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION, FORMERLY BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Fourth Call of Fifty Rupees per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co. on or before MONDAY, the 25th April, instant.

All Calls not paid by the above date will bear interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, or the Shares may be forfeited in accordance with the terms of the Preliminary Deed.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
ROBERT HANNAY.
COWASJEE JEHANGEER.
Bombay, 4th April 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company hereby give notice, that in consequence of the great difficulties existing in the conveyance of Cotton over the Thull Ghaut, they will not receive any *empressed* Cotton for conveyance at any station on the North Eastern portion of the Railway from and after THURSDAY the 5th day of May next, until further notice.

The Bhore Ghaut Incline being open for Traffic, the Company will continue to receive unpressed Cotton for conveyance from the South Eastern portion of the Railway at Sholapur, Barsee Road, Deekwa and Poona stations up to the 20th of May next, inclusive, when they will cease to receive any more for conveyance until further notice.

Notice is also hereby given, that in the ensuing season the Railway Company will be prepared to give a preference in transit to Cotton that is fully pressed over Cotton in an unpressed state, from all stations where Cotton is received on the Railway.

By the term "pressed Cotton" is not meant such bales as are ordinarily received from Broach and Dhollera, but bales such as those now ordinarily ship ed to England from Bombay.

JOHN BROUGHTON, General Manager.
Company's Offices, Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (53) Fifty-three Native Convicts.

By order,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
તીનાવેલી પ્રેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)
વેસ્ટરન ઇનડીઆ શીપ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received by the Superintendent of Scenery on THURSDAY the 28th April next at 1 o'clock P. M. for the supply of WOOLLENS in such quantities as may, from time to time, be required during a period of 12 months commencing from 1st August next.

Tenders to be forwarded to this office in sealed envelopes marked "Tenders for the supply of Woollens," and they will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 28th April next.

Tenders are required to state the lowest rate at which each article will be supplied of the best quality for prompt payment.

Every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 200 two hundred which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement, and a deposit of Rupees 2,000 two thousand will be required from the person whose tender is accepted for the due performance of the agreement.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any tender.

The form of agreement to be entered into with lists of the articles required can be seen, and any other particulars ascertained at this office daily, Sundays excepted.

GEORGE SCOTT,
Superintendent of Stationery.
Bombay, 14th March 1864.

GRAND CONCERT
BY
SIGNORA GEMA ONORATI CAGLIE,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, THE 5TH MAY,
IN THE
TOWN HALL,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

By kind permission of Major Roberts the Band of H. M.'s 28th Regt. will be in attendance.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Ouverture, Zampa, by the band of 28th Slashers.	*Herold.*
Elegie, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck	*Ernst.*
Grande Romanza e Valse, by Signora Gema Onorati Caglie.....	*Vensani.*
Caprice, Le Tremoto, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck	*De Beriot.*
Selections, Crown of Diamonds, band of 28th Slashers	*Auber.*

II.

Valse, Chant. du Ciel, band of 28th Slashers ...	*Strauss.*
Cavatina Il Trovatore, by Signora Gema Onorati Caglie.....	*Verdi.*
Caprice, Le Temoto, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck	*Ernst.*
Polacca di Puritani, by Signora Onorati Caglie.	*Bellini.*
Aria, Don Papiro, band of 28th Slashers.	

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.....Rs. 10 | Unreserved Seats.....Rs. 5

Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* Offices.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET FROM THE 1st OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, and now occupied by the undersigned to whom apply.

LEGGATT & Co.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square.

COUPLAND & CO.
1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette*.

11th April 1864.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
17 Church Street.

TO LET, large ROOMS suited for Merchants Offices in the building lately called the Royal Hotel, in Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now in the occupation of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited). Apply to the undersigned at the premises.

BHOOO BABAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th March 1864.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Adjourned Ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 3rd May next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' half-yearly Report.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY,
Bombay, 19th April 1864. Secretary.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £2,000,000 IN 100,000 SHARES.
Solicitor in Bombay.—W. H. Crawford, Esq.
Agents.—Messrs. Remington & Co.

The Agents in Bombaay give notice that they are authorized to treat with persons requiring Loans on the security of Land or Household Property.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—PERSONS desirous of tendering for the construction of the new Gun Powder Factory Buildings, about to be erected near the Village of Kirkee, may see the Plans and Schedules of quantities at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, where Tenders will be received on or before the 5th May 1864.

A. LIMESSURIER, Lieutenant, R. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, daily expected.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)
Fort and Byculla.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents for Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26 per dozen.	
Do. do.	Pints	,, ,,
Old Pale Cognac	,, 20	,, ,,
Fine very old Do.	,, 36	,, ,,
Sauterne	,, 20	,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines just, received from Glasgow:—

Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry	Rs.	26 per doz.
Fine Old Port	,,	18 ,,
Very fine Do.	,,	23 ,,
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port	,,	26 ,,
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use	,,	100 each.
Superior St. Emilion Claret	,,	24 per doz.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to their constituents and the public that they have just landed ex *Monarchy*, *Gloucestershire*, and *Ambrose*, a choice selection of first-class Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, &c. Oilman's Stores and best London made Wares (gold and silver), Stationery and Wrought Iron, Copying Presses, &c. &c. with or without materials: the whole to hand in splendid order.

P. J. & Co. solicit an early inspection and trial of same.

N. B.—Quarterly supplies Overland and via the Cape as usual.

Depot for Indian Condiments, &c. &c.

No. 1, Military square, 20th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

CLARET.	Per dozen.
St. Estèphe Eschenauer Benecke & Co. à	Rs. 13
St. Julien do. do.	,, 13
Pauillac do. do.	,, 25
Pontet Canet do. do.	,, 35
COGNAC.	
Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.	,, 18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.	,, 26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy	,, 30
1835 Etiquette Bleu, do.	,, 50

No. 11 Rampart Row. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned of the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.		
Mosselle do.	do.	1 ,,
Sherry do.	do.	3 ,,
Claret, do.	do.	2 ,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes		4 ,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.		
Sherry, do.	do.	3 ,,
Brandy, do.	do.	1 ,,
Old Tom, do.	do.	1 ,,
Whiskey, do.	do.	2 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Per doz. Rs.	40 0
Do. ,, a Crown	,,	30 0
Do. Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	,,	40 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	,,	36 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	,,	36 0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	,,	36 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	,,	36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	,,	23 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	,,	29 0
Do. Golden, Do.	,,	29 0
Do. Green Seal	,,	29 0
Do. Red Seal	,,	33 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	,,	33 0
Claret Light Clowns	,,	15 0
Do. Yellow Seal	,,	23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints	,,	17 0
Do. Do. Quarts	,,	32 0
Port, Black Seal	,,	26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	,,	24 0
Do. Brand a Crown	,,	24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal	,,	18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	,,	18 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in that Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red	Pale Dry	,,	,, 30
Brown do. } White do. }	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,, 24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	,,	,,	,, 22
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity.	Quarts	,,	,, 30
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do.	Pints	,,	,, 48
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux		,,	,, 34
Do. Lecovillo		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
Do.	Pints	,,	,, 9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's		,,	,, 45
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs		,,	,, 45
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do. De St. Marceaux & Co.'s		,,	,, 41
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...	Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard } Moselle { and Jordan }		,,	,, 39
HOCK	Pints	,,	,, 20
MOSELLE			
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH,			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...	Quarts	,,	,, 21
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 12
CURACOA		,,	,, 49
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 24
CHERRY BRANDY	Pints	,,	,, 18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30		,,	,,
RUM	Fine old Jamaica	,,	,, 20
GIN—OLD T

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—AN ENGINE-DRIVER. Apply to C. B. KER, Esq., Egutpoora, enclosing Testimonials.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Shannon*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *South*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

A CARD.

CHARLES S. KELSEY,
CLASSIC AND MEDUEVAL SCULPTOR,
No. 1, RUPERT STREET, HAMPSTEAD ROAD, N.W., LONDON.
PORTRAIT, STATUES, AND BUSTS, MONUMENTAL EFFIGIES, COMMEMORATION AND MONUMENTAL WORKS, in Marble, Stone, Electro-bronze, and Cast Bronze. Recipient of three Medals from the Royal Academy and Society of Arts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The public are informed that in consequence of the receipt of the Overland Mails in Bags instead of as heretofore in Boxes, a considerable number of Newspapers and Books have been found to be without covers and without addresses and are in consequence insusceptible of delivery.
A list of these has been kept by the Bombay Post Office where every facility will be afforded to persons who have not received expected periodicals or Books from England.
E. IMPEY, Post Master General.
Bombay, Post Master General's Office, April, 1864.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—Notice is hereby given, that at the Adjourned Ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of the above Company, to be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Company's Office, No. 17, Church Gate Street, a Requisition will be made for effecting an alteration in the 63rd Clause of the Deed of Co-partnership, with reference to insuring all the buildings and property of the Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

JUST RECEIVED.—RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland :—
Children's Pelisses Jackets and Dresses, Merino and Plaid, Braided and Trimmed, with Black and White Velvet of French Pattern, all sizes and different colours; Drab, Blue Violet, Scarlet, Majenta and Brown Knicker-Bocker Suits, Braided and Trimmed with Velvet of all sizes; Black Kid Boots; Ladies' Black Kid Boots, Elastic sides, with Military Heels; Handkerchiefs, Linen and Cambric; and Hose; Silk, Thread, and Cotton or Gandee, Muslin and best Print for Dresses; Coloured Berlin Wool; Air Mattress and Pillows; and variety of articles, &c. &c.

PRIZE ESSAY.—Rs. 1,500. In a Goozeratee Poetical Work entitled the "Gunjnamah," written by a Parsee gentleman generally known by the name of "Munsookh," and published in the year 1863. There is at the end of it an Essay under the head of "Prince Albert," the whole of which Essay if translated into the English language a reward of Rs. 1,500 would be given, the conditions whereof are as follows :—
1. The said translation should be made either in Blank Verse or in Prose, but the translator while adhering to the original sentiments of the author, should try to make a good idiomatic translation into English.
2. The said translation should be prepared and sent to the undersigned at the *Dnyfter Ashkara* Press, at Bombay, on or before the 15th day of October 1864.
3. A Committee will be appointed for examining the said Translation and the best Translation shall secure the prize. No reasons would be assigned for the rejection of any of the said Translations.
4. All rights, claims of the Translator would be deemed forfeited, after his receiving the prize, and it would be in all respects the property of the party who gets the prize.
5. For further particulars relating to this Translation we refer to the Advertisements published in the *East Gofter* and other Vernacular journals of this month.
BYRAMJEE FURDOONJEE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

NOTIFICATION.—Notice is hereby given, that, under instructions received from the Government of India, an Officer will be appointed for the purpose of scrutinizing and discharging all Debts contracted by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore since the adjustment of His affairs by Mr. GRANT up to the date of this Notification, and that all Claims on the part of Creditors must be presented and filed in the Office of the Commissioner of Mysore within a period of three months from 1st May 1864.
The conditions prescribed by the Government of India for the enlightenment of Claims against His Highness will be made known by the Officer appointed for their investigation, but it is to be distinctly understood that all Creditors who do not file their Claims before the 1st August 1864, will be entirely excluded from participating in the boon now held out, and that no excuses for the non-presentation of Claims within the period prescribed, will, under any circumstances whatever, be admitted.
L. BOWRING, Commissioner.
Mysore Commissioner's Office, Bangalore, 14th April 1864.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.
(SATURDAY, 30TH APRIL, 1864.)
ON the above date, at 12 o'clock, MR. FAULCONER will submit to Public Auction on the premises :—
A newly-built Bungalow, situated in the Conductors' Lines, with Outhouses.
The House is pleasantly situated, and surrounded by a good compound.
The Well is of the best teak.
The Masonry of Stone and Chunam.
Plastering of Chunam.
A very small outlay is required to completely finish the whole Buildings.
TERMS OF SALE.
25 per cent. deposit at the time of purchase. The remainder fifteen days from day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.
(WEDNESDAY, 11TH MAY, 1864.)
Commencing at 11 o'clock.
On the above date, MR. FAULCONER, will sell (by order of the Committee of Adjustment of the Estate of the late Mr. Deputy Commissary T. B. EDWARDS), the eligible property and valuable site, situated on the Ghorepore Road, Bund, comprising North frontage 236 yards, East side 280 yards, West side 192 yards, South side 234 yards of Compound, with a large well planned Bungalow, Out-houses, and Garden (partly finished.)
The Buildings are thoroughly pucka.
This affords an excellent opportunity for parties requiring a good house well situated.
TERMS OF SALE.
10 per cent. deposit to be made at the time of purchase. The remainder fifteen days from date of sale.
H. V. FAULCONER.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.
Under Distinguished Patronage.
THIS EVENING, 25TH APRIL 1864,
FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
MISS EMMA GRATTAN,
Assisted by the
AMATEURS OF H. M.'s 28TH REGIMENT,
will give the second of a series of
PERFORMANCES FOR HER FAREWELL BENEFIT.
THIS EVENING will be again presented with entirely new scenery, the startling and effective Drama in three Acts, entitled—
THE SOMNAMBULIST,
OR
THE PHANTOM OF THE VILLAGE.
Ernestine.....Miss Grattan.
Gems and Selections from the Opera
LA SONNAMBULA
will be played in the above Piece.
To conclude with, by particular request, the Musical Vaudeville entitled—
THE LOAN OF A LOVER.
Gertrude with Songs. { To-morrow will be Market Day. / I don't think I'm Ugly. / I're no Money. / Stolen Kisses are the Sweetest. } Miss Grattan.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats.....Rs. 5
Dress Circle.....Rs. 4 | Upper Circle.....Rs. 2
Stalls.....,, 3 | Pit.....,, 1
N. B.—With the kind permission of Major ROBERTS and the Officers of H. M.'s 28th Regiment the Band will be in attendance.
Performance to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.
* Tickets to be had at the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*, also from the Stage Manager, Mr. WALTER BUCHANAN, 28th Regiment, Colaba, and at the doors of the Theatre on the night of performance.
Tickets for Reserved Seats to be had at the *Times of India* Office only.
For further particulars see Bills.

POSTAL NOTICES.
OVERLAND MAIL.
The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th April 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.
Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CALENDAR—APRIL, 1864.
PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter, Friday 29th.... 9h. 36m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c..	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mon.	25	St. Mark Evangelist	5 37	6 19	0 42	1 3	
Tues.	26	Uranus rises at 9.12.	5 36	6 19	1 23	1 45	
Wed.	27	Uranus sets at 10.46.	5 35	6 20	2 9	2 36	
Thur.	28	Neptune rises 3.53.	5 35	6 20	3 4	3 36	
Fri.	29	Neptune sets at 3.57.	5 34	6 20	4 11	4 51	
Sat.	30	Mercury rises 6.32.	5 34	6 20	5 32	6 11	
Sun.	1	Rogation Sunday.	5 33	6 21	6 48	7 23	

2nd April 1864. Time—8h. 33m. 52s.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 6	KURRACHEE	April 16
AGRA	April 14	LAHORE	April 13
ALLAHABAD	April 16	LONDON	Mar. 25
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	Mar. 3
ALEXANDRIA	April 2	MADRAS	April 19
BANGALORE	April 19	MALTA	Jan. 19
CALCUTTA	April 16	MEERUT	April 19
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	April 16
CEYLON	Mar. 28	PUNJAUB	Mar. 12
COCHIN	April 9	PENANG	April 11
DELHI	Mar. 19	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	Mar. 20	SUEZ	Mar. 29
HONGKONG	April 1	SINGAPORE	April 9

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1864.

THE works published on Indian subjects within the last few years would, if collected, form of themselves a pretty large library. The stream of publications has apparently not yet ceased, but it is taking a new course. People are tired by this time of reading accounts of the mutinies, so the demand for and in consequence the supply of that class of work no longer exists. Descriptions, too, of life in India have already had their day, and latterly we have remarked the growing prevalence of works taking higher ground and dealing with the broad questions of Indian politics, discussing past measures, and thence drawing inferences as to the course to be adopted in future.

To this last class belongs the book whose title* "the Empire in India," is ambitious enough to excite the highest expectations. Major Evans Bell has already appeared before the world as an author, having published a volume in 1858 entitled, "The English in India," comprising a number of letters written to the *Daily News* from Nagpore, during the mutiny. These letters struck us at the time, for there was evidence in them of earnestness and originality of thought, but we felt ourselves rather repelled by the singularly dogmatic tone that pervaded them. We are sorry to say the present volume also is marked by this characteristic. Major Bell seats himself on a high eminence and delivers his opinions *ex cathedrâ*. Any one who has adopted a different line of politics from that espoused by him he attacks with the utmost acerbity. Lord Dalhousie is *par excellence* his *bête noire*, and in criticizing his Indian policy Major Bell gets perfectly rabid, especially in the beginning of the work, for, to do him justice, his tone softens somewhat towards the end. He starts with the assumption that Lord Canning's predecessor deliberately resolved to annex as many native States as possible, and with this view knowingly and wittingly broke faith with native princes, overrode the terms of treaties, and in short set law and justice at defiance. The following passage will show how this bitter hatred pursues its object even beyond the grave :—

"Lord Dalhousie's death was a public misfortune. It deprived us of that personal advocacy of his cause, that defence and explanation of his peculiar policy, the absence of which causes every criticism and every attack to appear one-sided, and leads the disengaged enquirer to suspend his judgment in expectation of the reverse. It deprives us of the great lesson that would in a few years have been gathered from the spectacle of a great nobleman, loaded with all the honours that the Sovereign can confer, enjoying the accumulated wealth of an eight years' viceroyalty, besides an immense annuity, occupying as master one of the national palaces, and yet living to see and to feel his labours nullified and his plans annihilated by wholesale revision and reversal, his titles and dignities tarnished and vulgarized, his wealth turned into a shame and reproach, every memory embittered and every thought poisoned, by the unanimous censure of two nations. I do most sincerely regret, and I trust the regret is not uncharitable, that Lord Dalhousie could not have lived a few years more to witness the definitive downfall of his once great reputation."—p. 13.

All this opprobrium, that would suit the most abandoned criminal, is heaped on Lord Dalhousie, because Major Evans Bell, having elected himself the advocate of certain native States, considers that they have been harshly and unjustly treated. Without following Major Bell into the details of such cases as the annexation of Sattara, Jhansi, Nagpore, and Oude, or the refusal of the claims of Azum Jah to the Nawabship of the Carnatic, we acknowledge that in most of these instances there was a good deal of harshness and not a little injustice. We do not by any means approve of Lord Dalhousie's policy as a whole, but we see no reason for deliberately accusing him of "having invented pretexts for the annexation of friendly and allied States." We cannot but think that such violent language, so far from damaging the object, only recoils on the head of him that uses it. Major Bell has a strong case against Lord Dalhousie's policy, but he throws away half his advantage, and enlists our sympathy on the side of the defendant, by the acerbity and violence of his language.

In the case of Oude the Governor General does not stand alone. The whole question was thoroughly discussed in this country and at home, and both sides found numerous advocates. Lord Dalhousie was supported in his view of the legality of annexation by Sir Barnes Peacock, no mean legal authority, and many men, well experienced in Indian affairs, concurred in his opinion as to the advisability of the measure. In fact, as Major Bell says, "the great body of Indian officials, Civil and Military, were heartily in accord with the great annexationist." The charitable critic then goes on to describe how "servile Secretaries, emulous of a seat in Council : supple Councillors, aiming at a Lieutenant Governorship, and we may charitably admit quite incapable of contending against a great name and a strong will ; all contributed, after their kind, compliant minutes and volunteer notes : here they proffered a sophism and there they wrested a fact, anything and everything that could be rounded into a period was acceptable ; prevarication was at a premium." —p. 37.

Has it never occurred to our author that men might hold and act upon opinions quite conscientiously even though those opinions are not fortunate enough to meet with the approbation of Major Evans Bell ? We do not hesitate to stigmatize this system of imputing vile motives to those who hold different political opinions from oneself as a vile rhetorical artifice that would only suit the lowest class of old Bailey practitioners, or pot-house radical lecturers.

The annexation of Sattara is treated of in the same spirit. We are told how Appa Sahib, the Rajah of Sattara, on his death-bed in 1848, adopted a youth of the Bhonsla family, whose claims to the succession were disallowed by the Bombay Government, then by the Supreme Government, and, lastly, by the Court of Directors and the Board of Control against the protest of some individual members of the several bodies. Lord Dalhousie of course took a prominent part in the affair. He was evidently under the impression that our treaty with the Rajah of Sattara only had reference to the Rajah and his lineal descendants. He seems to have considered that an adopted son, like the issue of a morganetic marriage, may succeed to private property, but not to the throne, unless the adoption is formerly recognized by the paramount power. He imagined himself borne out in this view by the fact that it was usual to grant sunnuds of adoption in such cases, and though we now are aware that this was merely a matter of form, it was generally supposed then that it was essential to the validity of the transaction. He was supported in his views by many well known Indian politicians, such as Mr. J. P. Willoughby and others, and though the measure was opposed by Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. St. George Tucker, and other men of considerable weight, it was eventually passed. Sattara was considered to have lapsed and was accordingly annexed. Many vials of wrath are therefore poured on Lord Dalhousie's head by Major Evans Bell.

Though we hold Lord Dalhousie quite free from blame in the matter, as we are convinced he acted conscientiously and to the best of his judgment, we cannot but regret deeply the course taken in this case, as there is no doubt it did much to shake our influence in India. Adoption has ever been one of the most cherished customs of Hindoos, arising naturally out of their peculiar religious tenets. The funeral rites that are to make a man happy after death can only be performed by a son, and as it often happened that a man was not blessed with offspring, the Hindoo law provided that in such a case he might adopt a boy who would thereupon forsake his own parent, receive a name from his adoptive father, and be legally his son; nay, it even provided for the contingency of a man who had no male offspring dying without adopting a son. In this case the widow of the deceased was allowed to adopt a boy, who was thereupon vested with the same rights as if he had been adopted by the husband before his death. This custom accordingly was bound up with all Hindoos hold most dear. They were enabled by it to provide for their happiness after death and to make sure of the perpetuation of their name and family. It was this cherished custom that Lord Dalhousie practically disallowed by his annexation of Sattara, and, the precedent being once established, by that of Jhansi and Nagpore. We are inclined to agree with Major Bell that it was a most fatal error, for it rudely abrogated the Hindoo law of inheritance and looked like active and wilful interference with their rights as established by custom. We regret these annexations because native rights were infringed upon, not because some petty States were absorbed into the British possessions. Major Bell is a stout upholder of Sir John Macolm's doctrine that native States not under direct English Government are a source of strength to us, and draws the following bright picture of what might have been had the Rajah of Sattara been on his musnud in 1857 : "Such a proclamation as would necessarily have been issued by a reigning Raja of Sattara under our guidance would have made a pretender like the Nana powerless and ridiculous, and would have retained the adherents of Scindia, Holkar, and the other ancient Mahratta feudatories in a state of obedience to their rulers, and of cheerful reliance on the wisdom and power of the Company Bahadoor." Truly Major Bell must be a sanguine man to expect that a proclamation of the Rajah of Sattara, when avowedly a puppet in English hands, would produce an effect that no proclamation of his ever would have done in the zenith of his power. The "ancient Mahratta feudatories" would have been glad, no doubt, to get the sanction of the Rajah's name to legalise acts of mutiny and insurrection, but, where that sanction would be on the side of order, we imagine the result would have been that the wonderful proclamation would have been quietly ignored or else appealed to as a new incentive to rebellion.

We have felt it our duty to speak severely of the violent way in which Major Bell writes about Lord Dalhousie and those who adopted the same policy, and having thus discharged a disagreeable task we gladly turn the bright side of the shield and recommend the perusal of the book to all who take an interest in Indian politics.

The author is a man who has studied his subject well, and, being one who has read a great deal and thought on what he has read, he is able to handle his subject broadly. It is true that there are very few of his conclusions with which we can entirely agree, but that does not prevent us from recognizing the earnestness with which he advances his propositions and the thought and pains he has evidently bestowed on his task. Besides the cases of annexation we have referred to above, he goes at length into the dispute about the Nawabship of the Carnatic (indeed he rings the changes in this subject *usque ad nauseam*, for there is hardly a page without some allusion to it), the Mysore grant, and such questions as "compensation," "restitution," "planters and landlords," "precept and example" and "reinforcement and reconciliation." He is a thorough-going "partizan of the natives," and we cannot but think a somewhat blind one. As we remarked above he entertains strong ideas on the subject of the usefulness of native States, and even thinks that in some cases we ought to create such States. He wishes to "record his opinion that our immediate possessions are at present very much too large—too large for us to defend ; too large for us to administer ; too large for us to instruct." The remedy is, he thinks, to have a number of native States under the paramount authority of the British, but allowed complete control over their own dominions. They are to be assisted by ministers who have been taught in English schools. A sort of happy Arcadia is to be thus established, for natives left to themselves, of course, always act nobly and properly. There are to be no domineering Resident or Political officers at native Courts to prevent the clear stream of native administration from running its own course. Occasionally Royal progresses are to be made by some member of the Royal family, to receive in the Sovereign's name the homage of the native princes, who under this new regime are to live on overflow with loyalty. Of course all this, he acknowledges, will take time. We should think it will.

No one, we believe, will refuse to agree with Major Evans Bell that the interests of "some hundreds of (English) young gentlemen, and the fortunes acquired by some scores of retired officials" are of infinitesimally less importance than the general good of India. We think that all acknowledge that we hold India for the Indians ; and there are few who deny that as the natives advance in civilization, and become more suited to the tasks they should be allowed a share in the government and administration of their country, to be gradually increased as their competence and fitness for the task advances. Important steps in this direction have already been taken, which it would be superfluous to recapitulate to Indian readers, and every year more will be done in this way. But this is not enough for Major Bell and men of his school. They want us to move faster, and to give the natives a still larger share in the government and administration of the country. We reply that this is impossible as yet, and give our reasons in Major Bell's own words:—

"The people of India have not yet come to that stage of social and political development when a nation can plan its own progress, and intelligently demand reforms and franchise from its rulers. They are only beginning to be conscious of a collective life, and the most advanced and enlightened among them are politically children ; they can barely articulate, and have not acquired the rudiments of national strength and action."—p. 11.

We must now take our leave of Major Evans Bell, and in doing so we may express a hope of seeing another book of his ere long on India. It is true that we are opposed to his policy on most points, but *fas est et ab hoste doceri* ; we can learn a good deal from him, often in support of our own views. If he does publish another work we would advise him to drop the *ex cathedrâ* tone he is so fond of, and to believe that men may hold different opinions from him without being lost to all considerations of honour and good faith. If he would take a more unbiassed view of Lord Dalhousie, and give up his prejudice against all political officers, except a few who happen to coincide with his views, if he would be a little fairer to his countrymen in India generally, and would desist from over-praising the natives, he would produce a work, we have no doubt, of considerable value, and we trust would tend to perpetuate his name.

* "The Empire in India, letters from Madras and other places." By Major EVANS BELL, London, Trubner & Co. 1864.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *China*, Captain Curling, with the China mail, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning. The Summaries of intelligences will be found in the usual place.

THE *Gazette of India* states that His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that the said Council shall, from and after the 1st May next, and until further notice, assemble at Simla, in the Provinces subject to the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

THE *Delhi Gazette* says :—"The Viceroy expects to reach Simla on the 30th. His Excellency was at Allahabad on the 17th and 18th. He is at Cawnpore to-day, and will be at Meerut to-morrow. He expects to reach Umballah on the 27th, where he stays with Sir Herbert Edwardes."

THE *Englishman* hears that Sir Neville Chamberlain is now in Calcutta, *en route* for England. The gallant General is the guest of the Viceroy at Government House.

THE same journal of the 15th instant says :—"The Viceroy proceeds this afternoon by rail to the North-West. His first stop will be at Bhaugulpore, then at Benares, Allahabad, and Umballa. From thence he goes on direct to Simla. His Excellency, we understand, intends holding a durbar at each place, except Benares. The Lieutenant-Governor goes as far as Sahibgunge by the same train. He expects to reach Darjeeling on the 19th or 20th."

THE following is an extract from a letter dated Mulkapoor, April 21st. It goes far to show that the Railway is in a very bad state indeed :—

"I arrived here last night. On passing Kusarra I found from 30,000 to 90,000 bales of cotton lying around the station and Callianjee's bungalow. Thousands of bags of seed and other goods are lying uncarted at Egutpoora. At Julgaum there are from 20 to 30,000 bales of cotton, and at this place there must be fully 50,000. Very little cotton is at present shifted by the Railway, and nothing at all is now being done at Mulkapoor, on account of Julgaum having first to clear off its accumulation. Merchants are employing bullock carts as fast as they are to be obtained for the purpose of sending away their cotton. From Egutpoora to Mulkapoor all the intermediate stations have from one to two thousand bales of cotton, &c., awaiting removal, and everywhere the cry is want of waggons. The weather is desperately hot and cholera raging fearfully."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

COLOMBO, 22ND APRIL.
Steamer *Arabia* left for Negapatam.

MADRAS, 22ND APRIL.
Steamer *India* from Calcutta anchored.

COCONADA, 22ND APRIL.
Steamer *Moulmein* from Madras anchored.

KURRACHEE, 23RD APRIL.
Steamer *Comorin* from Bombay anchored.

MADRAS, 24TH APRIL.
Steamer *Rangoon* from Suez anchored.
Steamer *India* sailed for Bombay.

NEGAPATAM, 24TH APRIL.
Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Madras.

FAILURE OF THE MISSION TO BHOOTAN.

(*Special Telegram for the Madras Times.*)

CALCUTTA, 18TH APRIL.

THE Honorable Ashley Eden has returned to Darjeeling from his mission to Bhootan where he was grossly insulted in public durbar by the chiefs, and dismissed with great indignity.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

CALCUTTA, 16TH APRIL.

WITH the departure of the Governor General last evening the Court exodus, which had been going on throughout this week, was complete, and the Presidency is left to console itself as it best may for the absence of the Court during the last season. Sooth to say the consolation required is but small indeed ; decency has barely been observed in waiting till his Excellency had actually gone, before making the press the means of expressing the opinion the public had formed with reference to him. This morning the usually courtly *Englishman* comes out with a tremendous attack upon the unprincely niggardliness to which it declares Sir John Lawrence has shown himself a slave. From the hour of his arrival at Agra he appears to have set himself to work to cut down every item that could increase the demand on his private purse, and that unfortunately without considering the possible consequences of such retrenchment on his successor or the public. His first resolve appears to have been to curtail the entertainments which have always been customary at Government House. A razzia accordingly was made among the serving men and a sad band of Kitmutgars wandered forth disconsolate into the world "their occupation gone." A still sadder consequence was the alienation of a portion of the outbuildings of the palace devoted to the rites of the *cuisine*. His Excellency's large handed liberality in public matters is held, however, to counterbalance his tendency to restrict his private expenditure to the lowest possible point. He has given to the Dalhousie Institute a portion of the cooking tenements as a habitation for the future. The discharge of the old servants and the alienation of these buildings have produced very strong sentiments among two of the most eminent parties viz., the Native and the European residents. It is to be hoped that Sir Charles Wood will set his face resolutely against the latter, albeit etiquette may prevent his alluding except by the most general of phraseology to the former. The Calcutta *Punch* is dead, or I have no doubt would have had an omnibus in its some of the many skits flying about upon the pathos of Sir C. Wood's speech, by virtue of which Sir John was allowed in consideration of the many expenses of Viceroyalty to retain along with his official *tullub* of two lacs and a half his pension of two thousand granted him for former services.

The Spartan simplicity of expenditure thus introduced at Government House has been so rigid as to give offence even to those to whom balls and dinners are but as the outward and visible signs of better things. One of our papers here, in noticing the Ball given by the Governor of Madras to celebrate the birth of a direct Imperial heir in the House of Brunswick, and noticing too the absence of any such token of rejoicing in Calcutta, says :—"Perhaps the news has not yet had time to reach the inner precincts of Government House." Sir John may be experienced in the manners and customs of the North West, but I am afraid he hardly appreciate, the conviction of the community of every shade here that there is something that "silver" can buy, and that is after all of greater value than that same siller of itself.

After all if there must be a blemish on a vigorous and determined character eccentricity could hardly take a less injurious form. It is certainly far better than an example in high quarters of the opposite extreme. In the cases of the Sailors' Home, of which His Excellency laid the first stone on Thursday, no doubt a refusal to contribute to the fund wears a very ungracious aspect, but an easy going and rich European community like ours makes great allowances when our motives are explained. "A vice-King drawing a princely income and allowances" ought no doubt, as one writer observes, as a matter of mere right, to inaugurate so beneficial an institution with some more self-denying contribution than mere prayers for its success. But it is not yet certain, objectors are told to remember, that he will not so contribute. The *Englishman* thinks at any rate that he may still head the list with something handsome. "Possibly," he says, "Sir John having laid the first stone will give a munificent donation to the new Sailors' Home. Let him do so, and we may be induced to forget the parsimony which refused to give a Governor General's Cup or to assist in the maintenance of the Town Band" ; and, it might have added, postponed the consideration of a subscription to the People's Park till the Court's return to the Presidency. In one respect the departure of the Viceroy must be a great gain for all of us. It is for his accommodation that the arrangements of the East India Railway have been pushed forward, and in his case we have the converse of the saying *fiat experimentum in corpore vili*. Sir John is not the man to turn his eye to any deficiencies that acuteness can detect in the performance of public works, and we may be pretty certain that any discomforts he may be subjected to will be remedied with all the alacrity officialism is capable of displaying.

We have had a repetition during the last week of the terribly destructive fires in the suburbs noticed in my last. Night after night the horizon has been ablaze to an extent that viewed from the Maidan seemed to betoken a general conflagration of this Presidency. The extent of the ravages of the devouring element, as poor Hood used to protest against its being called, has thrown the native population into a panic, and never, perhaps, was there such a speculation at Kidderpore of acquiescence in the fire as the decree of inevitable and irresistable Fate. Not that the natives hesitated after their recovery from their stupor to speculate on the cause with the liveliest imagination. The *Englishman* mentions a rumour generally current among them to the effect, that the devastation was due to incendiarism and that the incendiary was—Government! The extensive settlement of Kidderpore has been all but totally destroyed by two successive fires at intervals of a week. Here, if one could suppose such a thing possible for Englishmen, no doubt the natives might have grounds for their suspicion, for the Military Commission, to whom the property belongs, have seized the opportunity as a favourable occasion for clearing up all cases of disputed title and reallotting the lands under circumstances that shall in future allow of no dispute. Kidderpore Church had the narrowest of escapes during the first fire, and on a subsequent day an almost equally destructive fire at Belvidere swept within 150 yards of the Sudder Court. No quarter of the city has been exempted from these sad ravages, not the least extensive having taken place on Wednesday in the vicinity of Sealdah station.

Our river from time to time crops up as a standing source of trouble. This week some one has ingeniously managed to throw us all into a fluster by telling us that there is a serious prospect of the race of Hooghly pilots failing us, and that as a necessary consequence—you will see somewhat of the *animus scribendi* in the suggestion—we had better complete arrangements for making Cannington our port of import and export at once.

I have mentioned once or twice the state of atrophy exhibited by several of our joint-stock undertakings, consequent on the recent tightness of the money market with the return of easier times. We see, however, no corresponding revival in the share market, the fact being that jobbery is being spied here and there, and no one knows even in the best standing concerns what may come to light. Among the tea speculation more than one have been found barely disguised swindles. The ordinary mode of proceeding has been for A. B. to get together some four or five thousand rupees, apply for land, commence the clearing, representing his estate as in "thorough working order," sell it to some Joint-Stock Company (Limited) for ten lacs of rupees. You will shortly I fancy be enlightened through the medium of the Law Courts or the local press as to the *Dramatis Personæ* in some of the most notorious of these creditable transactions.

The long expected flitting of the legal corps from the present High Court on the Esplanade to St. Paul's Schools, Chowringhee, is again positively fixed for the next week. The move is highly unpopular with the profession, and there seems little doubt has originated in a mistake. The new building to be executed is so large that it appears to me the part now used might well have been retained until at least an equal extent of new building on the land adjacent to it had been completed.

The war in Europe like that in America makes itself felt here in reference to the parties who have chartered German bottoms. A case was before the High Court during the past week, in which the fact of a Hamburg ship having been chartered or not chartered worked very serious consequences for one of the two mercantile firms engaged in contesting it. It was alleged by one party that the sole motive in the charter had in view in repudiating the contract was, that the news had arrived of a Danish frigate cruising in the chops of the Channel and picking up the waifs and strays of German commerce on the high seas.

OUDE, 15TH APRIL.

THE old Sudder Court at Agra is on its last legs. Useful, perhaps, at one time, it has now fairly lived beyond its age. It is a remnant of these effete institutions which were numerous enough in days gone by, but which having been organized to suit the circumstances of the times have for the same reasons ceased to be useful now. For several years it is well known the Sudder Court has lived on its past fame. The revolution which swept through the other departments of the State, scared away perhaps by veneration for the august members of the Board, never obtruded itself within the precincts of the Board's jurisdiction. Very nearly the same system and the same procedure exist now as they did before. Like the laws of the Medes and Persians they are found to be immutable. It is time then, that some remedy was applied, and the deputation of the Hon'ble George Campbell to report on the existing state of things is perhaps done with this view. It is to be hoped that some good at least will flow from this step. Mr. Campbell was perhaps not the best man to select for this delicate and important duty, not being fully capable—he is rather *too* theoretical—to propose measures of a really practical nature. His report may condense all the facts in an intelligible manner, but we need more than a mere epitome of the existing state of affairs ; remedial measures, if not radical reform, will be absolutely called for, to re-establish the Court on a proper footing, and to restore the Court to its former state. It cannot be said, however, that the Judges are so much at fault as the system, for at the present moment some of the presiding Judges have scarcely their equals in these parts. It is true that they are not barristers, and perhaps suffer for that reason under some disadvantage, still they are men of ripe experience, and were specially selected for the duties of the office they have filled, and this is the thing which will not tend to render them particularly satisfied, deputing an officer so much their junior in the service to report upon their working. But Mr. Campbell has got a name. He earned that whilst in the Punjab, and the present Viceroy has not forgotten him. But it is one thing to theorize in a long and elaborate report, another to be a practical man, sound in local lore, and ripe experience. We scarcely think that the author of "Modern India" has attained this mark yet, although the knowledge and experience gained in the High Court at Calcutta will probably have been of service to him. We shall watch the result with some expectation, and we should not be surprised when at some future time we find that the temporary advent of the Hon'ble G. Campbell was merely a forerunner to his ultimate advancement to the highest judicial post in the North-West Provinces.

The yearly examination of assistants has now closed at Lucknow. There were several candidates—but comparatively few passed the test. In the higher examination, one officer alone passed with credit ; the rest either failed, or passed for the lower standard. The same questions were put to all the candidates, so that you had at one view the result of the respective capacities of those who presented themselves on the several subjects examined upon. The following officers failed to pass : Lieut. Case, Lieut. Wilcox, Mr. Haldane, and Lieut. Phaire. Mr. James Burton passed the police examination with some credit.

General MacDuff left for England a few days back : he was well known and liked much by all who knew him. His property was sold to the highest bidder, and realized large prices. His horses sold particularly well, one of the Nawabs here bought the best charger. He was a grey of magnificent proportions. There were many bidders and the animal brought a large price.

A very severe dust-storm passed over Lucknow the other day. The natives do not remember to have experienced the like for many years : large trees were uprooted from the violence of the elements. It rained, but rained very little, and large stacks of grass were burnt down over the iron bridge, occasioning considerable loss to the proprietors.

The fire, though limited to the grass, threw a lurid glare for some distance round the neighbourhood, and several of the native houses in the vicinity were more or less injured ; but there are several stacks very little removed from those destroyed that escaped the fire ; they were not in the same parallel, which will account, perhaps, for their immunity. Many years ago it is said that one of these stacks after being burnt was converted by the process into a substance called by the natives "Kanch," which is put to many uses by the people here. The owner of that stack grew rich, and ever since then the proprietors of these stacks look out not unreasonably for a similar diversion in their favour. Hitherto fortune has not smiled upon them, but the idea is nevertheless quite engrafted upon their minds. They live in expectation which, it is to be feared, will never be realised.

Mr. D. Simson, the Commissioner of the Fyzabad Division, has been appointed an extra Judge of the Sudder Court at Agra. Mr. Simson was a very good Commissioner, a valuable Revenue officer, but his Judicial knowledge was never known to be very good. His knowledge of the ordinary procedure may be extensive ; but his knowledge of the principles of the English law must necessarily be very limited. It has been said that the "Sudder Court" is a preserve for Civilianism—every day we have practical proof of it. Yet there is no institution which needs more an infusion of fresh blood than the old Sudder Court. There was a talk some time ago of a High Court being constituted, but the "idea," if it did exist, has suddenly died away. The objections to such a constitution, however, in a place like the North-West-Provinces, will be almost "insurmountable," the Civilian element being there too strong.—It is one of their strongest strongholds which they are prepared to defend to the last. With a constitution like the High Court every class must be represented on the Bench, the elements must be mixed, and the Uncovenanted Judge would have in the course of his duty to supervise the proceedings of those hitherto his superiors, but men, perhaps, much his inferiors as Judicial officers, men who nevertheless think themselves has superiors in all and every respect. This would naturally be distasteful to officials who have aspired to these appointments, and who never dreamt for a moment that they would be outstripped by their Uncovenanted compeers. It is this spirit which will fight to the last, to retain the constitution of the old Sudder in its integrity.

It is said that either Major Reid, the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, or Mr. Copper, of the Civil Service, will succeed Mr. Simson as Commissioner of Fyzabad. The former is the senior, and was for some time at Fyzabad as Deputy Commissioner. He is a good Revenue officer, and has had considerable experience of the country. He is, moreover, a most popular man, and is considered to be second to none as a district officer. As a Secretary he has been particularly successful. Mr. Copper, on the other hand, is of a different stamp. He is a first-rate judicial officer, and would be more suited for a Judge than a Commissioner, but he is not wanting in revenue details and administrative qualities. Of the two men he is certainly the ablest. He is, moreover, a Civilian, and the fact of being so might assist him. It is more than probable that he will be appointed Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, if Major Reid is appointed Commissioner of Fyzabad. The promotion will run then, perhaps, all through the Commission.

The Governor General will, after all, probably come to Lucknow to see Sir Henry Lawrence's monument.

BOMBAY.

THE Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per steamer *United Service*, will be closed this day, at 5 P.M.

THE next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council will take place in the month of June next.

A VERNACULAR contemporary states that some of the native merchants of Bombay intend to open a Bank, which will be styled the "Discount Bank."

LOVERS of the drama are reminded that the second of Miss Grattan's farewell performances comes off this evening at the Grant Road Theatre.

THE native community have determined to give a purse to Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee for his long and laborious services in the cause of education

recovery, and that the circumstances of his case are such as to render leave of absence for the period of absolutely necessary (or highly desirable).

The following form shall be observed by the Superintending Surgeon and the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department in countersigning the Certificate :—

I do hereby certify that, according to the best of my professional judgment, after careful consideration of his case, I believe the state of health of E. F. to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of absolutely necessary (or highly desirable) for his recovery.

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS TO UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.

I. These Rules are applicable to all Officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service in the receipt of more than ten Rupees a month on a permanent Establishment with the following exceptions :—

Jemadars, Sowars, Peons, Lascars, Boatmen, Smiths, Artificers, and all those engaged in any handicrafts, Laborers, and other inferior servants.

II. Officers whose whole time is not devoted to the duties of their Offices.

III. Officers not paid from the General Revenues of the State, whose eligibility to pension may not be provided for by an order issued expressly for the particular case by the Government of India, and approved by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State.

VI. Officers for whom other Pension Rules or separate Superannuation Funds are provided.

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS.

Applications for pension must be submitted in a letter to Government by the Head of the Office or Department in which the applicant may be employed, who shall certify whether the character, conduct, and past service of the applicant are such as to entitle him to the favourable consideration of Government.

Every application shall be accompanied by a Register prepared according to Form A. in the Appendix. In cases of other than a Good Service Pension, every application shall be accompanied by a medical certificate, stating the applicant's inability for further service, with the cause thereof, and whether it has been induced by irregular or intemperate habits.

Applicants for a Superannuation Allowance must be examined by the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department, if serving at the Presidency, or by a Military Invaliding Committee, if serving elsewhere within a moderate distance of a Station at which a Military Invaliding Committee is periodically assembled. It is optional, however, with the Local Government to accept the certificate of a single Medical Officer, or to convene a Special Invaliding Committee at a convenient Civil Station, if the applicant be serving at an inconvenient distance from a Station where a Military Invaliding Committee can be assembled.

Good Service and Superannuation Allowances on retirement, sanctioned under these Rules by the Local Governments will be reported to the Government of India in Quarterly Returns in the Form given in Appendix B.

ALLOWANCES ON RETIREMENT.

On production by an applicant of such medical certificates as shall satisfy the Government under which he be serving of his incapacity to serve longer in India, he may be allowanced—

I. Under fifteen years' service, a gratuity not exceeding twelve months' salary.

* II. After fifteen years' service, one-third of his average salary, (and of his personal allowance if any,) during the previous five years, provided that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding the sum of Rs. 3,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum.

* III. After twenty-five years' service, one-half of his average salary, (and of his personal allowance if any,) during the previous five years, provided, however, that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary not exceeding Rs. 4,000 per annum, if the Salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum.

After thirty years' service or upwards, a pension may be granted, without production of medical certificate, of the same amount and subject to the same limitation as that sanctioned for twenty-five years' service on medical certificate. This pension, as the reward of faithful, efficient discharge of duty for thirty years, is termed a Good Service Pension.

Pensions of the like amount authorized in paragraphs 5 and 6 are to be granted only as the reward of approved service. In any case in which an Uncovenanted Servant, without having incurred the penalty of removal from Government employ, shall nevertheless, in the opinion of the Government under which he has been serving, not be entitled to the full amount of pension, the Local Government will make such a reduction in the amount of pension as it shall consider just.

The foregoing rates of pension and gratuity are applicable also without the production of a medical certificate of unfitness for service, to Officers discharged on reduction of Establishment.

SERVICE TOWARDS PENSION.

Dismissal for misconduct entails forfeiture of the benefit past service.

Service as a substitute does not count towards pension.

Periods of service before the age of 22, or of absence on other than privilege leave and Preparatory Leave, shall not count towards pension. Nor shall Preparatory Leave be allowed to count as service if it is granted in addition to leave on Medical Certificate to an Officer who has enjoyed leave of the latter description on two previous occasions.

The whole of the service in virtue of which pension is claimed must have been passed in an eligible grade and on a permanent Establishment; but claims barred by this Rule will be considered if the service prior to promotion from an ineligible grade was bestowed as a reward for meritorious service or for good conduct.

The period of service must be continuous, but in case of the abolition of the office held by an Officer, and his being subsequently employed by Government, his first period of service is to be taken into account.

GRATUITIES.

When an Officer is discharged with a gratuity under these Rules on reduction of Establishment, the gratuity will not be given to him in one sum, but in monthly instalments of a month's pay until the full amount is paid. Should he be employed before or after the period for which gratuity is allowed, he will have the option of refunding the gratuity and recovering his former service, or of forfeiting that service by retaining the gratuity. In the latter case, any balance of gratuity remaining unpaid at the date of his reemployment may be paid to him.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

Payment of pension will commence from the date on which the applicant ceases to be borne on the Establishment, or from that of his application, whichever may be the latter date.

No pension shall be payable in arrears, for a period exceeding six months, without the express sanction of Government obtained through a passing accounts for payment, or submit a representation of the case for the information and orders of the Government, as he shall consider proper.

An Officer shall, on retirement, have the option of drawing his pension either in India or from the Home Treasury. After exercising his option on retirement, he may, at a subsequent period, change the place of payment from England to India, or *vice versa*. This change can, however, be allowed but once. The payments in England will be made at the rate of exchange which is annually fixed in communication with the Lords of the Treasury for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers.—*Gazette of India.*

* Clauses II. and III. will not affect the operation of the orders of the 19th March 1864

CORRESPONDENCE.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It is with painful feelings, much akin to humiliation, that I claim a few lines of space to deplore impressed with the melancholy fact that the 23rd of April the tercentenary anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday has been allowed to approach, to arrive, and to pass away without so much as a word of public notice. On a day which is being celebrated far and wide in Old England and on the Continent by joyous meetings and the cordial gatherings of kindred spirits, who have not yet quite ignored the treasure that was bestowed upon the intellectual world three hundred years ago,—not a breath has stirred the atmosphere of listless indolence enveloping this Island, and the countrymen of Shakespeare take as much cognizance of his tercentenary anniversary, as the police peon asleep in his chowkey.

Should this meet the eye of any one who has enjoyed the privilege of assembling round the Classic Board in the town on the banks of the Irwell, he will sympathize with the wounded feelings of a

Bombay, 23rd April. BROTHER TITAN.

TESTIMONIALS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I have just cut the enclosed out of a Liverpool paper, price one penny. Don't you think it must have been meant for Bombay ?

TESTIMONIAL MANUFACTURE.

This branch of trade seems just now in a flourishing condition. As it is barely possible that some of our readers do not know anything of the process by which testimonials are manufactured, we give an illustration. The following note was sent, the other day, by a shareholder in a building society :—

"SIR,—A meeting of shareholders in the —— building societies will be held next Thursday evening, at seven o'clock, at Mr. —— office,—— to take into consideration a *testimonial* to our worthy president, —— for his long and valuable services in connection with the above societies, when your attendance is respectfully requested.

"——Yours respectfully,

"——."

The "worthy" man spoken of is a perpetual president of three or four societies, has been paid for the discharge of his duties, and "pickings" innumerable have fallen to his lot. The secret is, he helped some secretary or other to a testimonial not long since, and that "worthy" now is bound to return the favour. He may seem the unsolicited, that those who receive such notes are at liberty to contribute or not as they think fit. Those in the secret tell us that a registry is kept of all who "respond," and those who do not are marked men; and, if on the Committee, their places are made as hot as possible, and eventually they are got rid of. When will the sentiment expressed by "Bill" in the following lines be acted upon ?

"I'll get you up," says Bob to Bill,
"A testimonial, as' you will" ?
"I thank you, No," says Bill to Bob ;
"A testimonial marks a snob."

A. E. C.

RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—"A Voice from a Corner," I trust, did not speak through the medium of your columns on Saturday as one affected, either pecuniarily or officially, by the fear of my suggestions respecting the employment on the Indian railways of European servants, instead of natives, taking ground, because, if so, that voice must be a very partial and interested one.

A reference to my former letter will refute the assertion that I "insinuate the 'railway accidents' as being the result of the appointment of natives as pointsmen, &c., and recommend the summary and discriminate dismissal of all, and the appointment of Europeans in their stead." I merely expressed my opinion that the engagement of Englishmen in all *responsible* posts would better guarantee the public safety and render accidents *less probable*.

As to the "acknowledged impracticability of the scheme," the writer not having stated wherefore, or by whom acknowledged impracticable, I cannot meet him on these grounds; but with respect to his charge of general drunkenness against the servants of the G. I. P. R., I must call attention to my remark that properly qualified men only should be employed. Now, I do not think that any one considers a drunkard a properly qualified person for a trustworthy situation, consequently such an objection was entirely overlooked.

It is customary, I believe, in England, and I do not know that it is waived in India, for people seeking work to produce testimonials of good character, therefore if such men as your correspondent describes are a type of those the G. I. P. R. are in the habit of engaging, the blame can only rest on the shoulders of the Company.

But I am inclined to think the real "impracticability" is to be met with in the coffers of the Company. Very few accidents, entailing expenses, however small, are likely to meet their approval.

The Directors and Shareholders are too deeply interested, and perhaps naturally so, in their pockets to make any extensive outlay in the welfare of the public; and I should not be surprised if the same spirit for the same reason may not be found lurking under the mantle of "A Voice in a Corner." ENGLISHMAN.

Bombay, 24th April.

BENGAL.

THE Viceroy having recently had before him a proposition, from the North-West Provinces, for granting half-pay to the peons and chupprassies employed by government when sick and in hospital, and learning that the general custom was to demand a substitute or stop their wages, has ruled that for the future all chupprassies and men serving in the lower ranks should be allowed half their wages whilst sick and in hospital, and that this practice be established throughout the country.—*Englishman, April 15.*

THE trial of Golab Rao, late government treasurer at Nagpore, for abetting in the theft of Rs. 20,000, the property of the Bank of Bengal, and for criminal breach of trust in using government monies dishonestly to the extent of Rs. 40,000 or thereabouts, is concluded. The prisoner has been found guilty, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of Rs. 30,000 : Rs. 20,000 to go to the Bank of Bengal, and the remainder, Rs. 10,000, to be appropriated to the payment of any government monies which were in the prisoner's hands which shall be later duly accounted for; the balance being credited to government. The amount of this fine is to be realised by the attachment and sale of any property and security money of the prisoner's. We should like to know what Golab's salary was.—*Id.*

AT the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, held yesterday, the rates of Interest and Discount were reduced one per cent.

This measure was anticipated under the decidedly easier position of our money market. In some well-informed quarters, the step is thought premature, looking at the decreased tightness of the Bombay money market. We may assume, however, that this circumstance was taken into consideration, in the Bank parlour, and that the concession is well timed both for the Bank's and public interests. No perceptible influence was exercised on the Government paper market, yesterday. Rates have been recently stimulated to a high range, and the demand is now flat.—*Hurkaru, April 15.*

WE observe that which the steamers of the Messageries Imperiales are now steadily and regularly making the run between Galle and Aden in seven days and a half—always within the eight days—the ships of the P. and O. Company adhere as steadily to their old time of ten days, or over. It would be as well for the Directors of this latter Company to consider whether, now that their rivals have reduced their rates, it would not be as well for them to increase their speed, so as to get rid of their passengers quicker. In no single attribute of the agreeable or the useful, can the P. and O. Company's steamers successfully compare with those of their French competitors, and the latter will go ahead year by year, and month by month, in such a fashion as will amaze the P. and O., and soon leave them, "hull down," if they don't look out.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

WE observe that Mr. Henry Nevill has been appointed to officiate as Resident of Travancore and Cochin until further orders. Mr. Nevill is an energetic, hard working officer, and as such is a more useful servant to the public than Mr. Fisher, but he lacks the experience, decision of character, and capability which we think are essential in the Resident of Travancore. He has always been stationed backward in the Northern Division, the natives of which are as different habits and character from those of Travancore as the French are from the English. The experience which he has gained in the North will comparatively speaking prove valueless in the South, among the Moplahs and Nairs, and the acquaintance which he has with Kerry the matters will not, we fear, compensate him for the want of such knowledge of native courts, and the best means of influencing them, as Mr. Ellis for example possesses. Mr. Nevill may however overcome these great disadvantages, and succeed in taking such large and liberal views of politics as are necessary to wise statesmanship, and provided he is on his guard to prevent his strong religious prejudices embarrassing him in his public duties, he may justify the Government in confirming him in his new appointment.—*Times, April 18.*

CHINA.

(From the Overland Trade Report, March 31.)

SINCE our last report matters have proceeded in the same groove. The Peiho was clear of ice on the 9th inst, and as there are no rumours of the appearance of the marauders in the neighbourhood of the capital, it is to be presumed that the authorities have obtained the upper hand, and that consequently a good spring trade may be expected.

As for affairs in the valley of the Yangtsze. It must be understood that the insurgents not only hold both the great cities of Hangchow and Nankin, but that they have free communication between the two places, although they are several hundred miles apart. The plan of the present campaign, which was undoubtedly laid down by Major Gordon, clearly was that an Imperial army, headed by the French contingent, should attack Hangchow, that the Footai of Kiang-su should make Soochow his head-quarters, and detaching two *corps d'armee*, one under his brother, the other under General Ching, drive back any insurgent bands which might appear in that neighbourhood,—whilst Gordon should penetrate into the interior, and cut off the communication between Hangchow and Nankin. This plan has for the present most signally and disastrously failed, and the result demonstrates the fact, that without the co-operation of foreigners and foreign artillery, the Imperialists cannot cope with the Taipings.

In the first place the *corps d'armee* under command of the Futai's brother, laid seige to Changchow whence the Taipings made such a desperate *sortie* that they drove him back in the utmost confusion. They then recaptured the important posts of Yikshing and Fooshan, (the capture of which Gordon named place lasting fame) a first achievement, threatening Woosih, where the Futai's brother has probably taken refuge, and placing Kiangyin and Chiang-za in great danger. Under such circumstances Soochow lies in imminent jeopardy, especially seeing that a portion of its inhabitants are pardoned Taipings who are exasperated against the Futai for his cruelty and perfidy. The city is known to be full of rebel spies; at date of last advices the greatest apprehension existed lest it should be recaptured, and it was thought that if any large body of insurgents approached the walls, the gates would be thrown open by their sympathisers within.

General Ching with his *corps d'armee* did little better. He laid siege to the town of Ka-shing-fu, and was in like manner repulsed by a *sortie*, but he managed to save himself from utter rout and to return to the siege. He was, however, recalled for the protection of Soochow.

The siege of Hangchow in like manner proved a failure, the French contingent suffering severely. The account published states that this French contingent took several outposts by assault, planted their siege train, and made a practicable breach—that whilst the Futai's troops were bringing up the ladders, a panic seized them and they ran away, which seeing, the insurgents made a *sortie* and repulsing the French contingent raised the siege ; which, however, had by some unexplained means been renewed with more vigor than ever. As a *sortie* cannot be devised and carried out in a minute, the account is a very lame one, especially as the French admit that the Taipings excited their admiration by their bravery, &c.

Meanwhile Gordon, as it was arranged he should, penetrated into the interior, and met with no opposition until he came to the city of King-tung, which was the first object of his setting forth. He captured it as usual, and there he was quartered at the date of last advices from him. He of course relied on the Footai to keep his communications open. Through the disasters of Ching and the Footai's brother, Gordon is in the military sense of the word, cut off ; but his activity, subtlety, and courage are so great, that it is considered no Taiping obstruction will give him much uneasiness.

These particulars are all from Imperial sources, and therefore the best construction possible has been doubtless placed on the disasters. The Mandarin forces must be much disorganised, and as they had British artillery with them, the chances are that they must have lost some of it, and if so, the possession thereof will give the insurgents a great advantage. In fact it seems inexplicable, after the repulse at Hangchow, that the Taipings did not capture all the artillery of the French contingent, for it certainly must have been left behind during the repulse, and they must have occupied the ground for many hours whereon it was. If they did not capture it, their conduct was exceptional and singular.

The opinions ventured upon in last report as to the result of Major Gordon's reconciliation with the Futai, have been fully borne out by subsequent events. It has been stated publicly that the Major, in addressing a friend, had stated that if half the pains had been taken to improve the Taipings, which had been expended in vain to reform Imperial abuses, the insurgents would have been the more capable of the two belligerents to govern the country. And this is probably the general opinion amongst the foreign residents of China. The sympathy which was evinced for the Imperialists, under the impression that they are the rightful government fighting against marauders, is last disappearing, and so is the obloquy which was of old attached to serving the Taipings. It is now that the British authorities supply the Mandarins with munitions of war to such an extent, that the naval storekeepr at Shanghai whose murder was announced last mail, died possessed of a fine stud of race horses—and it is also true that the British Consular authority is strained to prevent munitions being supplied to the insurgents ; but nevertheless foreigners are engaged in so supplying them, and if the public are to judge from the further daring abstraction of Imperial steamers, there are still foreigners in the insurgent ranks.

In short, matters are fast approaching that crisis when the question will have to be reconsidered which of the two belligerents is the more physically capable of governing the country, and whether some tangible form of government cannot be forced on the Taipings. All are sick of the rebellion, which is fast wasting the country away, and all are beginning to see that the perpetuity of government are physically unequal to the task of either suppressing it, or of ruling the country after it shall be suppressed. There is no sympathy for either belligerent in point of fact, and although the general wish is that the Mandarins should prove capable for the emergency and restore peace under that patriarchal form of government which characterizes the Empire, still there are few who are so sanguine as to hope that such a result is certain.

However, although Major Gordon's devotion to the cause he espouses is undoubtedly entirely genuine, and although he probably has misgivings as to the capacity of the Mandarins to govern, and although the Taipings have lately achieved great successes, their cause be it good or bad is hopeless until British policy be changed. Gordon's military talents are not only of a high order, but his energy and activity are wonderful. He is a host in himself and will probably turn the tide of success within a couple of months. But even if he should not, the peculiar and potent, though possibly unjustifiable and diabolical, action of British policy, frustrates all hopes of the ultimate success of the Insurgents. For the Imperialists will simply have to retire within the sanctuary of the thirty miles radius, and there, after reorganising their forces by means of the Customs dues and illegal exactions on foreign trade, (seven-eighths whereof is British) and after obtaining arms and munitions from the British arsenals, take the field again. The British in consequence of the material assistance they render, insisted on the war being conducted by the Mandarins in an efficient manner, or if they went a *little* further with their interference and suppressed the rebellion themselves, some good might come of their interference —but to accept the position, that the material assistance has been brought out, that the material assistance he has caused to be rendered was simply to subserve British interests and accepted by the Mandarins as a favor, has resulted most disastrously and probably will so result to the end of the chapter. It has caused the horrors of war to be prolonged and intensified ; for after places have been captured and given up to their hands, the Imperialists cannot hold them, and it is a fact which cannot be controverted, that many populous walled towns and cities have thus suffered from three to six sieges and sacks. And thus for the past three years at least has the war been conducted by means of British duties ; and although the latter may be Imperial property, still all the responsibilities which such a right entails, are avoided, and shifted on to British arms or British trade. And this view of the case excludes the deep injury done to British trade by the exaction of illegal imposts on both imports and exports, as also the curtailment of the Import trade by reason of the communications being interrupted.

Possibly such considerations as these have induced the Chang Wong, the Taiping generalissimo, to retire from the cause. He is a man of considerable intelligence and calibre—and is deeply inimical to the blasphemous element of the movement. He must have started on a wide Britishradius scheme, put an end to all hopes of the ultimate success of the rebel cause. He always hoped to conciliate the British, by eschewing all acts of retaliation, and his forbearance has indeed been most steadfast and wonderful. He states that he is about to retire with his followers to the fastnesses of Kwang-si ; and that he is acting with the concurrence of the Taiping Wong, who allows him to take all his valuables. Negotiations have been on foot between the Chung Wong and Major Gordon relative to the surrender of the former, and it may be that the above threat of retiring to the fastnesses of Kwangsi is to obtain better terms —but in any case, it appears as though the Chung Wong were acting conscientiously.

The extortions at Canton still continue—not only have further illegal imposts being secretly put on foreign imports, but the trading guilds of that city have made dealers of certain articles in this colony contribute a quota of the squeeze placed on them, which of course forms a tax to the consumer in this colony. Trade is duller than anticipated. The Spring trade at the Northern ports has not yet opened ; the prospects are tolerably fair and an improvement is expected.

COMMERCIAL.

RAW COTTON.—CANTON.—The sales of the fortnight amount to 1550 bags viz. 800 do. Ningpo, and 430 do. Shangtung, at previous quotations. The stock in the packhouses is stated at 1100 bags Shanghai, 800 do. Ningpo and 400 do. Shantung.

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This news has caused numbers of Japanese and foreigners to withdraw till the mail of the 10th ultimo arrived here on the 25th instant, bringing rather better and improving intelligence for Cotton when a few sales of good Shanghai were made at 32 dlrs. to 32.75 dlrs. Present quotations are generally 2 dlrs. lower than last reported, sales of the forthright amounting to about 2,500 Pcls. and the present quotations are nominally, Shanghai 31 dlrs. to 32.75 dlrs. Ningpo 32 dlrs. to 33 dlrs. Japan 35 dlrs. Stocks are increasing and may now be estimated at 40,000 Bales of all sorts.

SHANGHAI.—The market drooped ever since the date of last report, and unfavorable advices from Liverpool, received per 26th January mail, decided the course of the market, causing an immediate fall of 3 taels per picul. Should exchange become easier a reaction is probable in anticipation of more favorable advices. The late heavy rains have retarded supplies from the country, whence there are now but little arrivals expected. During the past few days, settlements have taken place of 5,000 *a* 7,000 pls. fair and dry Shanghai and Kongpoot staple at 20½ *a* 22 taels per picul, on English account, which will lay the article down in Liverpool at about 15 *a* 15½ pence.

IMPORTS.

OPIUM.—The supplies of the fortnight have been the cargoes of the mail steamer *China* and *Behar* from Bombay, and the private steamer *Thunder* from Calcutta, bringing together, 1000 chests Patna, 650 do. Benares, and 1537 do. Malwa.

PATNA.—The long-looked-for steamer "Thunder," with the first portion of the 2nd Sale's drug, did not make her appearance in this harbour, until the 18th inst., between which time and the date of the departure of the last mail, the market had become much worse, as last advised. New Patna, the stock of which had well nigh run out, was then nominally quoted at dlrs. 540 to dlrs. 550 per chest; but of the second sale's drug, deliverable within three weeks after its arrival, some extensive sales had been made at dlrs. 490 to dlrs. 495 per chest, the latter being the ruling rate, just before the "Thunder" came in. Owing to this great disparity between the relative values of Patna for immediate delivery, and for delivery on time, very strenuous efforts were made by importers, to bring the steamer's cargo to market, without loss of time, but the first batch, that was landed, could obtain only dlrs. 485 per chest, which was considered a very good price, at the time. Simultaneously, however, the steamer *Cadiz* arrived from the Southern Stations, with better advices, and the *Peruse* and *Foxhound* being about to leave immediately for those ports and Shanghai, a large quantity of drug was required for shipment thither. But very little drug was ready to meet this demand, so that on the evening of the 19th instant, Patna rose as high as dlrs. 505 for immediate delivery. The 20th being a Sunday a lull and therefore a fall of about dlrs. 15 had taken place. From Monday the 21st to Friday the 25th inst, the market was altogether in the hands of the speculators, who taking advantage of the non-arrival of the *Lightning* sent up the prices by dlrs. 15 to dlrs. 20, almost every day. Indeed the course of the market entirely depended upon the arrival of that steamer. Had she come in due time, no doubt, there would have been a heavy fall in prices and those who had sold on time would have been the gainers, but encouraged by her non-appearance, none would think of doing otherwise than buying. It is difficult to say what is the total amount of transactions thus made. Certain it is, that it must have been very large. The highest point touched by Patna was dlrs. 565 on the evening of the 24th inst. The mail steamer *Behar* arrived on the 25th and the news brought by her having set at rest, any doubts about the safety of the *Lightning* besides all time-bargains having been settled on that day, the market his since taken a directly opposite course. Hardly any sales have been reported within the last six days, and prices have been nominally quoted lower and lower, until today, where we hear of a stray sale at dlrs. 495 per chest.

Some transactions in the 3rd Sales drug have taken place at dlrs 470 to 480 ; the latter is the highest point it has reached. To-day, however, there have been no buyers and the nominal quotation is dlrs 462½ to dlrs 465.

BENARES.—Speculation being entirely confined to Patna, this drug has been comparatively neglected; nor has it been enquired after, by the Chinese as usual. The difference between the price of the two kinds of Bengal drug has sometimes been as wide as dlrs 40 per chest. To-day's quotation is dlrs 470 for new Benares.

MALWA.—Of the Cargo of the steamer *Behar* say about 800 chests, but little has been landed here, of which the best quality drug has been speedily taken up by foreigners at dlrs. 700 per picul. Nothing can be done with inferior drugs, the Chinese who are the only buyers of that kind, have not made any purchases worth speaking of. Quotation therefore remains at about dlrs. 700, the continuance or otherwise of which depends entirely upon the quantity which may be coming hereafter.

Turkey is quoted at dlrs. 510 with a small stock, the sales of the fortnight being reported at 10 chests.

PERSIAN.—This description is coming into demand and is quoted dlrs. 550, the stock being about 250 chests.

SHANGHAI.—Malwa.—After the departure of the last mail there was much anxiety amongst the native dealers to purchase this drug, owing to the fact that that remained on board the receiving vessels, a great portion of which was inferior. The price advanced to Tls. 570 for No. 1 drug, and to Tls. 560 for second quality, without a heavy reduction. The mail boat *Pekin* brought up a supply of about 475 chests, and to-day's quotation is Tls. 565 to 570 for best drug.

PATNA.—There is no anxiety amongst the dealers to operate freely in this article, as they expect a large supply in future from the south. The price has been ranging for new Tls. 405 to 410, and for old Tls. 425 to 430. To-day's quotations are nominally the same.

The deliveries of the fortnight are reported at 963 chests Malwa and 870 chests Patna, and the estimated stock on the 24th March is stated at 2,200 chests Malwa and 100 chests Patna.

SALTPETRE.—HONGKONG.—Few sales are reported without any change in price. Stocks are estimated at about 4,000 piculs. Good white crystals are inquired for and move off easily ; Quotations are dlrs. 10.20 to 10.65 according to quality.

EXCHANGE, &c.

EXCHANGE.—The amount of commercial paper as usualat this season has been small, and the support given to the market for some weeks past by the supply of Bank bills from an influential quarter having been withdrawn the rate has gone in favour of the seller. Owing to the absence of the Japan drug the demand for rupee remittance has been lessened.

Exchange and Bullion closing quotations.—

On London, 6 months' sight, ... 4/10.
" Calcutta, 3 days' sight ..... Rs. 228.
" Bombay, 3 days' sight ..... Rs. 227.
" Shanghai, 30 days' sight ..... Tls. 761.
" Singapore 15 days sight ..... per cent prem.

SHANGHAI.—Since last advices, rates have fallen nearly two per cent. A small business was done at at 6s. 6d. but rates subsequently declined to 6s. 5¾d. and 6s. 5d. at which they close for this mail. There has been no great demand for rupees. Most of the business have been done at 305. On Hongkong, rates close at 25 for 15 days' sight bills.

On London, Bank Bills, six months' sight, 6s. 5¾d. per tael. Privat $ Bills six months' sight, 6s. 6¼d. per tael. Documentary and other Bills, six months' sight. 6s. 6¼d. per tael.

On Calcutta, Bank Bills, three days' sight, Rs. 305 per 100 taels.

On Bombay, Bank Bills, three days' sight, Rs. 305 per 100 taels.

MANILA.—The rate has advanced to 4s 8¼d. 6 months' sight, Bank bills.—On Hongkong the rate for 30 days' sight Drafts is 2 to 5 per cent. premium.

JAPAN.

JAPAN is as a sealed book. Colonel Neale, late acting British Minister, has gone home in the French frigate *Semiramis*, and Sir R. Alcock has taken charge of the Legation. His Excellency has as yet made no sign, except that he sent one of H. M. transports back to China, which had arrived full of troops at Yokohama. He may have done this by way of displaying the olive branch, but it is understood that his instructions are peremptory to carry out the treaty in its full integrity. Rumors are current that the Japanese war party is being brought to terms. But seeing that the whole tenor and effect of the late movements of the Tycoon's government is to repel foreigners and to withhold treaty rights, it is difficult to understand how Sir Rutherford can effect anything by diplomacy, because the probability is that the policy of the Japanese is to gain time by negotiations, until they shall find themselves in a position to resist. The battle of Kagosima by no means demonstrated the invulnerability of a British fleet, but on the contrary indicated that had Satsuma had larger guns and more of them, he would have beaten the enemy. He seems pacific enough, but he has taken great pains and has gone to some expense, to possess himself of a full ship load of heavy ordnance since.

Another assassination has occurred. The scene was Yokohama—the victim an Englishman named ——, however is not yet dead. The general impression is that the government should be held responsible.

Admiral Kuper with a large British fleet still remains in the bay of Yedo. Both he and the officers of the squadron receive large emoluments from the mercantile juggle, which is a direct tax of 30 per cent. on British trade.—*Overland Trade Report, March 31.*

NEW ZEALAND.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.—REVIEW OF OPERATIONS DURING THE MONTH.

IT is generally believed that active operations have closed for the season, and that the troops will now settle down into winter quarters. The results of General Cameron's campaign cannot be said so far to have falsified any single expectation of well informed persons. They are necessarily destitute of those dazzling exploits which make the fascination of the big wears, but they include no single failure. The able commander has elaborately considered the features of the country and the character of his enemy, and has by this time thoroughly exhibited to the natives the use of that discipline which had before been a source of wonder and contempt, and regarded probably as a providential weakness of a dominant race inflicted on them in order to make them better butts for the random vollies of the wiser Maori. General Cameron has taught them what is the value of unity of purpose. He has shown them that the British soldier, till then scorned by them, can either, simply by main force and courage, drive them out of the Tutaranimaka, Koherhoe, and Rangiriri ; outflank and render useless their elaborate defences, as at Meremere ; march swiftly and noiselessly to their rear, as at Mangapiko ; or, passing in seeming carelessness by their impregnable fortresses, really cut them off and render them untenable. Both endurance and valour are known to all their part. Lastly he has given that to campaign was ever better planned for its end, or better conducted as far as the General is concerned, although it is said that the old difficulty of British armies, the commissariat, continues unabated, and perhaps has something to do with the early determination to form winter quarters. General Cameron has posts across the high order, lies in energy and activity are wonderful. He is a host in himself and will probably turn the tide of success within a couple of months. But even if he should not, the peculiar and potent, though possibly unjustifiable and diabolical, action of British policy, frustrates all hopes of the ultimate success of the Insurgents. For the Imperialists will simply have to retire within the sanctuary of the thirty miles radius, and there, after reorganising their forces by means of the Customs dues and illegal exactions on foreign trade, (seven-eighths whereof is British) and after obtaining arms and munitions from the British arsenals, take the field again. The British in consequence of the material assistance they render, insisted on the war being conducted by the Mandarins in an efficient manner, or if they went a *little* further with their interference and suppressed the rebellion themselves, some good might come of their interference —but to accept the position, that the material assistance has been brought out, that the material assistance he has caused to be rendered was simply to subserve British interests and accepted by the Mandarins as a favor, has resulted most disastrously and probably will so result to the end of the chapter. It has caused the horrors of war to be prolonged and intensified ; for after places have been captured and given up to their hands, the Imperialists cannot hold them, and it is a fact which cannot be controverted, that many populous walled towns and cities have thus suffered from three to six sieges and sacks. And thus for the past three years at least has the war been conducted by means of British duties ; and although the latter may be Imperial property, still all the responsibilities which such a right entails, are avoided, and shifted on to British arms or British trade. And this view of the case excludes the deep injury done to British trade by the exaction of illegal imposts on both imports and exports, as also the curtailment of the Import trade by reason of the communications being interrupted.

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IMPORTS.

OPIUM.—The supplies of the fortnight have been the cargoes of the mail steamer *China* and *Behar* from Bombay, and the private steamer *Thunder* from Calcutta, bringing together, 1000 chests Patna, 650 do. Benares, and 1537 do. Malwa.

PATNA.—The long-looked-for steamer "Thunder," with the first portion of the 2nd Sale's drug, did not make her appearance in this harbour, until the 18th inst., between which time and the date of the departure of the last mail, the market had become much worse, as last advised. New Patna, the stock of which had well nigh run out, was then nominally quoted at dlrs. 540 to dlrs. 550 per chest; but of the second sale's drug, deliverable within three weeks after its arrival, some extensive sales had been made at dlrs. 490 to dlrs. 495 per chest, the latter being the ruling rate, just before the "Thunder" came in. Owing to this great disparity between the relative values of Patna for immediate delivery, and for delivery on time, very strenuous efforts were made by importers, to bring the steamer's cargo to market, without loss of time, but the first batch, that was landed, could obtain only dlrs. 485 per chest, which was considered a very good price, at the time. Simultaneously, however, the steamer *Cadiz* arrived from the Southern Stations, with better advices, and the *Peruse* and *Foxhound* being about to leave immediately for those ports and Shanghai, a large quantity of drug was required for shipment thither. But very little drug was ready to meet this demand, so that on the evening of the 19th instant, Patna rose as high as dlrs. 505 for immediate delivery. The 20th being a Sunday a lull and therefore a fall of about dlrs. 15 had taken place. From Monday the 21st to Friday the 25th inst, the market was altogether in the hands of the speculators, who taking advantage of the non-arrival of the *Lightning* sent up the prices by dlrs. 15 to dlrs. 20, almost every day. Indeed the course of the market entirely depended upon the arrival of that steamer. Had she come in due time, no doubt, there would have been a heavy fall in prices and those who had sold on time would have been the gainers, but encouraged by her non-appearance, none would think of doing otherwise than buying. It is difficult to say what is the total amount of transactions thus made. Certain it is, that it must have been very large. The highest point touched by Patna was dlrs. 565 on the evening of the 24th inst. The mail steamer *Behar* arrived on the 25th and the news brought by her having set at rest, any doubts about the safety of the *Lightning* besides all time-bargains having been settled on that day, the market his since taken a directly opposite course. Hardly any sales have been reported within the last six days, and prices have been nominally quoted lower and lower, until today, where we hear of a stray sale at dlrs. 495 per chest.

Some transactions in the 3rd Sales drug have taken place at dlrs 470 to 480

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST.
Arabia—H. M. Sedick & Co.
576 Krisna,—Fulcher Cooper & Co.
FOR HAVRE VIA KURRACHEE.
558 Duc de Magenta—A. H. Huschke & Co.
FOR CHINA.
694 United Service(s)Gaine—C. M. S. N. Co.(c. 1. April 6)
FOR MOULMAIN.
747 Maria,—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
739 Chanticleer, White—H. M. Sedick.
Kate Gregory—Robinson & Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
1169 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.
" MANGALORE.
569 City of York, Boyd—W. & J. Graham & Co.
NOT FIXED.
679 Asteroid, Gaulever.
1466 Advance—Stenhouse & Co.
560 Almonde, Sims—Volkart Brothers.
861 Ambrose, Darnell—J. Sigg & Co.
931 Annie, Barker.
1547 Black Eagle, Bassot—John Clover & Co.
1403 Birmingham, B. H. Cama & Co.
1348 Chieftain, Thomson.
761 Caroline, Turner.
1250 Castilian, Welburn—W. Nicol & C.
1179 Evelyn, Boag,—The Captain.
Euphemus, Profumo.
364 Fatul Currim—H. M. Sedick.
732 Forest Queen—E. Bates & Co.
1329 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.
1241 Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Reunie, Scovell & Co.
H. M. Str. Hornet.
304 Harold,—Framjee Sands & Co.
461 Harvest Home (A), Vicks.
877 Houghton, Stearns Hobart & Co.
1197 Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.
1353 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart Latham & Co.
Mahomed Shah—F. A. Freeman.
1319 Indus, Hicks, P. & O. Co.
1172 Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co.
1145 James Seddon, Jeffries—W. A. Graham & Co.
1363 King of Italy, Browne—Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
364 Marie Leonie, Goepp.
1069 May Queen, Pennie, Merwanjee N. Melissa.
1094 Ontario Villacott, Ewart, Latham & Co.
847 Ophir, Miles.
606 Pearl, Browne—H. M. Sedick.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1164 Robinson Crusoe, Woodiock—J. Clover & Co.
810 Regina, Brown.
794 Robert Small, Darko—Forbes & Co.
296 Rory O. Moore, Leach.
929 Sultana, Kinick—Nunn & Co.
803 Sebastian Cabot, Steele, Ewart, Latham & Co.
1101 Shannon, Dunbar.—W. Nicol & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott.
1075 South, Wilson—W. Nicol & Co.
1075 Statelie—Coupland & Co.
723 Sultana, Williams—Lyen Brothers & Co.
1179 Shem Shah,—Gillham.—H. M. Sedick.
1071 Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co.
265 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Thule (s)
1294 Tweed—Leckie & Co.
1350 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.
Vittoria, Martin—Stoehr, Priegar & Co.
892 Wurtemberg, Chase,—Wallace & Co.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 16, Barque *Sea Horse*, C. Bailly, from Gopaulpore, 6th April; French Steamer *Alphee*, Jehenne, from Galle 8th, and Pondicherry 11th April.
DEPARTURES.—April 16, Barque *Norwman Morrison*, E. Owen, to Ganjam; Steamer *Indiana* J. Smyth, to Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	98
China	90 Do. do.	222

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	109 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	205 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	30 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	18 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	70 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank...	500	6 do.	123 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	225 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank...	120	.....	93 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....	36 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris..	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm.
Press Cos.			[nominal.
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,057	575 do.	Rs. 13,300 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 45,000 pr. share.
1 A Shares... ...	6,000	430	
1 B Shares... ...	6,000	170	
4 C Shares... ...	6,000	.....	
2 Free Press Co's Shares.....	[1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 29,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co....	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent. Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			[nominal.
G. I. P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock	218 3-4	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130 1-4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nnl.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co....	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.....	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.....	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co....	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 95 pm.
Bonded Warehouse, Bombay Shipping Company	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Coast	1,500	.....	Rs. 5,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association...	750	.....	Rs. 140 pm.
Princeof Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay Coast	1,500	.....	Rs. 485 pm.
River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	
Trescher & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	2 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.....	250	.....	200 p. ct. nomi.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan....	...	98
" Loan 1835-36 ...	...	95½
" Loan 1842-43 ...	...	
" Loan 1854-55 ...	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan ...	...	104¾ to 105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan....	..	112¾ to 113

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes.....	" 10
Spanish Dollars.....	" 210
Carolus.....	" 393
Mexican Dollars.....	" 230
German Crowns.....	" 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	" 222
Bar Silver	" 105-8
Gold Leaf.....	" 16-6

PRICES CURRENT (22nd April 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.).....	Rs. 572 to 585
New Dhollera, (ready.).....	" 590 to 595
New Bhowanggur, (ready.).....	" 500 to 505
New Oomrawtee	" 530 to 535
Old Dharwar Sawgined	" 525 to 530
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 515 to 520
New Verawul	" 525 to 530
New Khandeish	" 510 to 515
New Poratchee	" 530 to 532
New Accote	" 540 to 545
New Mangalore.....	" 535 to 540
New Hinghungaut	" 610 to 615
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,400.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs. 6 2 to 6 4 per cwt	
Rapeseed, General ...	" 5 12 to 5 14
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	" 31 to 32.
Niger	" 33 to 34.
	" 27 to 28 Nominal.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the, transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
13th March 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*registered under Act XIX. of 1857. of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 ..... 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain ..... 4 do.
On do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 do.
On do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.
The current rates on London are :—

6 months' sight.....	at 2s.	1½d. per rupee.
4 "	2s.	1 d. "
3 "	2s.	0½d. "
2 "	2s.	0 3-4d. "
1 "	2s.	0½d. "
On Demand	2s.	0½d. "

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of..... ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.
Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)
धी बुम्बाइ तरदीग अेनद बेकींग आसोशीयेशन (लीमीटेड.)

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Office No. 9, Church Street, Fort.

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.

Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY.

Deputy Accountant.

Mr. SHAPOORJEE CURSETJEE.

Exchange.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras and Hongkong at the rates of the day.

Advances.

The Association grants Loans against Government Securities, &c. and discounts Government and approved private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

On	3	do.	4 do.
Do.	4	Do.	5 Do.
Do.	6	Do.	5 do.
Do.	12	Do.	6 Do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th Feb. 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—France 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—France 9,292,555 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shaghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight.....	2s.	1½d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....	2s.	0½d. "
Sight.....	2s.	0¼d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2-66 cts.	"
3 Do. Do..... "	2-61 "	"
Sight..... "	2-55 "	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
Ditto 4 do.
Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 31st March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1855.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000. (Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KUERACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
4 "	2s.	1d.	do.
3 "	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 "	2s.	0½d.	do.
1 "	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0½d.	do.
Circular Notes	2s.	0d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Agents of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to prior notification.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account to which they are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On delivering Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
GHELLABHOY BUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
CASSUMBHOY DHOORUM-MERWANJEE NUSSERWAN-SEE, Esq.
JEE BROWNUGGUR, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight.....	2s.	1¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0½d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts.....	2	per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain ...	3	"
" 6 " ...	5	"
" 12 " ...	6	"

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. P. STEARNS, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee
" 4 do. 2s. 1½d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realisation to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless otherwise specified, at least 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, (Limited.) Bombay.*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

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